

# REGIONAL REPORT

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Progress in the Implementation of the  
Program of Work on Protected Areas

2016 - 2017: Amazon Biome Region



IAPA: Integration  
of Amazon  
Protected Areas

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This publication is developed in the framework of the **Integration of Amazon Biome Protected Areas (IAPA)** project and is a contribution to strengthening Redparques' regional initiative, Amazon Vision.

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# Acronyms

<b>AECM</b>	Municipal Environmental Conservation Areas
<b>AECP</b>	Provincial Environmental Conservation Areas
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>COP</b>	The Convention on Biological Diversity's Conference of the Parties
<b>DTAM</b>	Amazon Regional Department
<b>DAG</b>	Decentralized Autonomous Governments
<b>HECO</b>	Heritage Colombia
<b>IAPA</b>	"Integration of Amazon Biome Protected Areas" Project
<b>ICMBio</b>	The Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
<b>MAE</b>	Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>PFP</b>	Project Finance for Permanence
<b>PIA</b>	Ancestral Indigenous Peoples
<b>NNP</b>	National Natural Park
<b>PoWPA</b>	Program of Work on Protected Areas
<b>SCBD</b>	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>SNAP</b>	National System of Protected Areas
<b>TIOC</b>	Original Peasant Indigenous Territory
<b>IUCN</b>	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>WWF</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature



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# INTRODUCTION

Protected areas – national parks, natural reserves and other areas in which special measures are adopted for conserving biological diversity and ecological processes – are considered a key tool in slowing down the loss of worldwide biological diversity (SCBD, 2004)<sup>1</sup>. Despite their importance, many of the protected area systems around the world do not fulfill their purpose of conserving biological diversity for reasons ranging from inadequate ecosystem representativity to low participation from indigenous peoples and local communities in managing these areas.

In light of this situation, the seventh Conference of the Parties (COP) meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) adopted a Program of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). The general objective of the PoWPA is to support creating and maintaining comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas that collectively contribute to achieving the CBD's three objectives and the goal for 2010 of significantly reducing the current rate at which biological diversity is being lost<sup>2</sup> (SCBD, 2004).

Aware of this challenge, Redparques<sup>3</sup> promoted the initiative, "Vision for the Conservation of the Biological and Cultural Diversity of the Amazon Biome, Based on Ecosystems (Amazon Vision)," in 2008 based on the work performed by the Regional Protected Area Planning and Management Program of the Amazon Region. It did so in partnership with the CBD, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The objective of Redparques' Amazon Vision is to contribute to effectively managing and administrating the protected area systems and maintaining the goods and services, integrity, functionality and capacity for recovery of the entire Amazon Biome against the effects of

natural and anthropogenic pressures in the context of climate change in order to benefit economies, communities and biodiversity on all levels – regional to global.

This initiative was developed in the context of the PoWPA's four elements:

- **Element 1 – Direct actions for planning, selecting, creating, strengthening and managing protected area sites and systems.**
- **Element 2 – Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing**
- **Element 3 – Enabling activities**
- **Element 4 – Standards, assessment and monitoring**

In order to consolidate the first PoWPA progress report for the Amazon Biome (2010)<sup>4</sup>, work teams (thematic groups) were put together for the various topics addressed by Redparques (conservation opportunities, protected area management effectiveness, financial sustainability and governance), composed of technical professionals on the national protected area systems of the countries that share the Amazon Biome. A series of workshops that allowed obtaining, validating and exchanging information pertinent to the biome were carried out with the established teams in 2008, 2009 and 2010.

In 2015 and 2016, with the support of the "Integration of Amazon Biome Protected Areas" (IAPA)<sup>5</sup> project, Redparques' Amazon Vision thematic groups' work was resumed in order to jointly construct and validate the second PoWPA progress report for the Amazon Biome, 2011-2015<sup>6</sup>.

In 2017, in order to know the progress of the countries in the biome regarding what was reported in the second PoWPA report, four workshops (table 1) were carried out, in which complementary progress information was collected. This was once again done with the IAPA Project's support.

1. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2004). Program of Work on Protected Areas (CBD Work Programs) Montreal: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 34 p.
2. Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets for Biological Diversity
3. The Latin American Network of Technical Cooperation on National Parks, other Protected Areas and Wildlife is a technical mechanism made up of public and private institutions and specialists from the region's member countries who work on the issue of protected areas and wildlife. Its objective is to progressively increase technological and management capacity based on members exchanging experiences and knowledge, using their own technical, human and financial resources (www.redparques.com).
4. <http://redparques.com/avances-en-el-desarrollo-del-programa-de-trabajo-sobre-areas-protegidas-2/>
5. The IAPA Project, financed by the European Union, is coordinated by the FAO and implemented jointly with the WWF, IUCN and UN Environment Program
6. <http://redparques.com/informe-regional-implementacion-del-programa-de-trabajo-sobre-areas-protegidas-2011-2015-region-bioma-amazonico-2/>



**Table 1. Focus group workshop schedule (2017)**

FOCUS GROUP	PLACE	DATE	OBJECTIVES
Management Effectiveness	Leticia - Colombia	May 23-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide feedback and validate the Management Effectiveness Protocol</li> <li>To exchange experiences related to implementing Effective Management Strategies in the protected area systems of the biome's countries.</li> <li>To share information related to the standard of the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas (IUCN)</li> <li>To provide technical feedback on the supplies to strengthen the Amazon Vision and the Program of Work on Protected Areas – PoWPA.</li> <li>To provide feedback on the tool for the PoWPA progress report on Management Effectiveness.</li> </ul>
Conservation Opportunities and Climate Change	Manaos - Brazil	June 21 – 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide technical elements to participants for identifying and implementing complementary measures for conserving the biodiversity of the Amazon Biome.</li> <li>To provide technical feedback on the supplies to strengthen the Amazon Vision and the Program of Work on Protected Areas – PoWPA.</li> <li>Provide feedback on the tool for the PoWPA progress report on Conservation Opportunities.</li> </ul>
Governance	Cobija - Bolivia	July 11 - 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide technical elements to participants for implementing good governance principles oriented towards shared management and benefit distribution.</li> <li>To provide technical feedback on the supplies to strengthen the Amazon Vision and the Program of Work on Protected Areas – PoWPA.</li> <li>To provide feedback on the tool for the PoWPA progress report on Governance.</li> </ul>

FOCUS GROUP	PLACE	DATE	OBJECTIVES
Financial Sustainability	Sao Paulo – Brazil	August 9 - 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss the financing strategy proposal for the biome's protected areas with technical delegates.</li> <li>To carry out an exercise for prioritizing the financial sustainability mechanisms of the biome's protected areas, as well as the goods and services that make up the portfolio of strategic projects.</li> <li>To exchange experiences on financial sustainability mechanisms implemented by the biome's countries to guarantee its protected areas are efficiently managed.</li> </ul>

The level of fulfillment of each one of the PoWPA's aspects demonstrates significant progress in generating strategies to strengthen the protected area systems, facilitating their management and governance, even when there are substantial voids regarding the development of key concepts for protecting beyond the formally established protected areas. That is, regarding other efficient conservation measures, representativity, regions conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the measure of success in conserving connected landscapes.

Furthermore, one of the milestones that must be highlighted in this report period is Redparques's work, which, with the support of the IAPA Project and its partners,

was able to get the CBD / COP / DEC / XIII / 2 Decision of 2016 adopted at the COP 13. This decision recognizes the Latin American Network of Technical Cooperation on National Parks, other Protected Areas and Wildlife's (Redparques) declaration regarding the contribution of protected areas towards sustainable development and well-being, approved in Guatemala on October 28, 2016.

The progress reported by the biome's countries is presented below with respect to each one of the PoWPA elements. It is worth mentioning that the countries did not report the progress of some of the elements' objectives, for which reason they are not included in this report.



# CHAPTER 1.

## PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS: AMAZON BIOME



### Element 1

Direct actions for planning, selecting, creating, strengthening and managing protected area sites and systems

**Objective 1.1.** - To create and strengthen regional and national systems of protected areas integrated in a worldwide network as a contribution to the globally agreed-upon goals.

This objective is related to creating new protected areas or expanding those that already exist to slow down the loss of biological diversity.

For the 2016 - 2017 period, 19 new protected areas were reported to have been created in the biome, with an increased coverage of 142,311.48 km<sup>2</sup> (table 2) with respect to the 2011-2015 progress report.



**19 new protected areas** were reported in the biome between 2016 and 2017



This demonstrates an increased coverage of **142.311,48 km<sup>2</sup>**

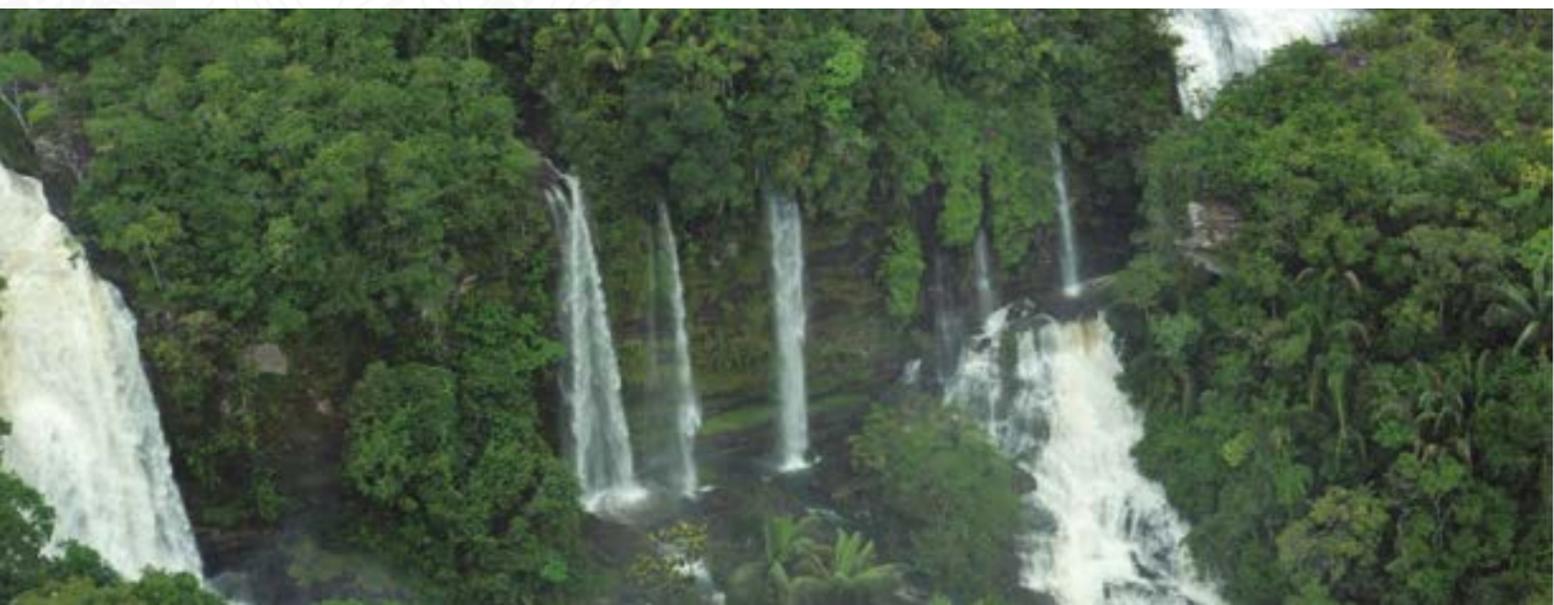


Table 2. Coverage and number of protected areas in the Amazon Biome<sup>7</sup>

COUNTRY	Number and extent of protected areas in the Amazon					
	2010		2015		2017	
	No.	km <sup>2</sup>	No.	km <sup>2</sup>	No.	km <sup>2</sup>
Bolivia	14	53.286,71	14	53.286,71	14	53.286,71
Brazil	682	1.146.778,33	709	1.193.550	721	1.227.071,69
Colombia	21	226.370,51	33	177.121,74	33	177.121,74
Ecuador	15	30.206,50	17	31.593,30	18	31.593,84
French Guiana	25	44.699,64	28*	44.398,18	33	44.760,40
Guyana	104	39.319,92	106	47.963,11	106	47.963,11
Peru	38	165.920,63	45	193.378,24	45	193.378,24
Suriname	16	2.070,30	16	2.064,30	16	2.064,30
Venezuela	46	378.565,07	46	378.565,07	47	473.904,59
<b>AMAZON BIOME</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>2.086.234,88</b>	<b>1.014</b>	<b>2.118.743,22</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>2.261.054,48</b>

\*This figure varies with respect to what French Guiana reported in the second PoWPA progress report, 2011 - 2015, since the country carried out a new revision and found a difference.

Source: Developed by author, IAPA Project based on information reported by the technical delegates of the Conservation Opportunities and Climate Change Thematic Group.

As may be observed in table 2, the countries that reported an increase in the number of protected areas in their Amazon region were **Brazil (12)**, **French Guiana (5)**, **Ecuador (1)** and **Venezuela (1)**.

Table 3 shows the 12 protected areas that were created during 2016 and 2017 in Brazil.

Table 3. New protected areas in the Amazon region created by Brazil during 2016 and 2017

No.	Name of Protected Area	National Category	IUCN Category	Date of Creation	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Campos de Manicoré Environmental Protection Area	Environmental preservation area	V	May 11, 2016	1.519,93
2	Urupadi National Forest	Forest	VI	May 11, 2016	5.372,28
3	Aripuaná National Forest	Forest	VI	May 11, 2016	7.510,95
4	Acari National Park	Park	II	May 11, 2016	8.964,07

7. The sources of information correspond to what was consulted in the World Database on Protected Areas (<https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/world-database-on-protected-areas>) and what was reported and validated by the Conservation Opportunities and Climate Change Focus Group delegates.

No.	Nombre del Área Protegida	Categoría Nacional	Categoría UICN	Fecha de creación	Área (km <sup>2</sup> )
5	Manicoré Biological Reserve	Biological Reserve	Ia	May 11, 2016	3.590,63
6	Lago Mole Wildlife Refuge	Wildlife Refuge	III	November 22, 2016	6,53
7	Jamanxim Environmental Protection Area	Environmental preservation area	V	December 20, 2016	5.423,09
8	Tabuleiro de Embaudal Wildlife Refuge	Wildlife Refuge	III	June 20, 2016	40,34
9	Padre Sergio Tonetto Wildlife Refuge	Wildlife Refuge	III	June 20, 2016	3,39
10	Campo de Mangabas Sustainable Development Reserve	Sustainable development reserve	VI	June 20, 2016	70,62
11	Vitoria de Souzel Sustainable Development Reserve	Sustainable development reserve	VI	June 17, 2016	229,50
12	Campos Ferruginosos National Park	Parque	II	June 6, 2017	790,29
<b>TOTAL AREA</b>					<b>33.521,69</b>

Source: Ministry of Environment, Brazil

French Guiana, on its part, reported an increase of five (5) new protected areas: four new areas were created under the national category of areas acquired for conservation (IUCN Category IV) and one Biological Forest Reserve (IUCN Category Ib). Creating these new protected areas extended coverage by 213,825 km<sup>2</sup>.

Ecuador, on its part, created La Bonita Cofanes Chingual a Municipal Environmental Conservation Area belonging to the Decentralized Autonomous Subsystem of the NSPA in 2016 and 2017, with a coverage of 0.530726 km<sup>2</sup>.

Meanwhile, Venezuela created Caura National Park on March 21, 2017, with a surface area of 75,339.52 km<sup>2</sup>.

Figures 1 and 2 show the increase in the number of protected areas and their coverage in the Amazon Biome.

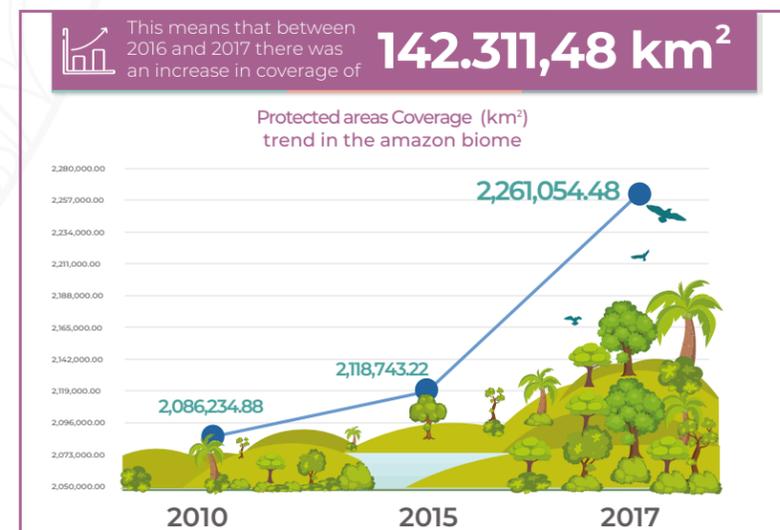


Figure 1. Trend in coverage of protected areas in the Amazon Biome  
Source: Developed by author, IAPA Project with data reported by the technical delegates of the Conservation Opportunities and Climate Change Thematic Group.

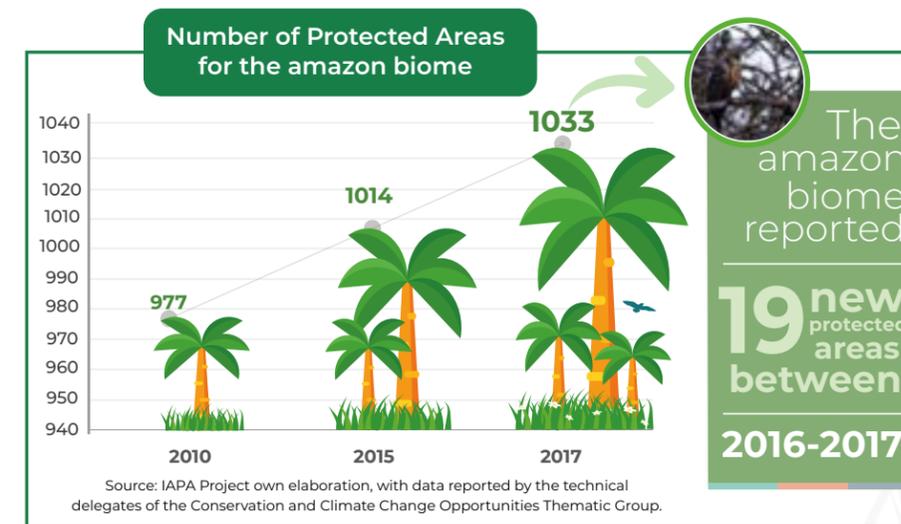


Figure 2. Creation trend of protected areas in the Amazon Biome  
Source: Developed by author, IAPA Project with data reported by the technical delegates of the Conservation Opportunities and Climate Change Thematic Group.

**Objective 1.3. - To create and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBPA) and collaboration between adjacent protected areas, crossing national borders**

In accordance with the PoWPA, the goal of this objective is to create and strengthen transboundary protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighboring protected areas crossing national borders and regional networks, seeking to increase conservation and the sus-

tainable use of biological diversity, applying the ecosystem approach and improving international cooperation (SCBD, 2004).

Even though the countries did not report creating new national or transboundary initiatives for this objective, significant progress has been reported for many of those that already exist, in pursuit of strengthening their operability and management efficiency. Table 4 presents the progress reported for the connectivity initiatives on a national scale for the biome's countries.



**Table 4. Progress in the connectivity initiatives on a national scale in the Amazon Biome's countries.**

Country/Region	National Initiative	2011 - 2015 Description	Description of 2016 - 2017 progress
Brazil	East Amazon Mosaic officially recognized by the name "West Amapá and North Pará Protected Area Mosaic"	Recognition by means of Ordinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First mosaic that included indigenous land</li> <li>• Participation of indigenous peoples and youth</li> </ul>
	Lower Río Negro Mosaic	Concierge Recognition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of the recognition Resolution to include new conservation units</li> <li>• Development of the financial sustainability and governance strategy for the mosaic</li> <li>• Integration and strengthening project for protecting the mosaic's conservation units through the ARPA project</li> <li>• Construction of a program for monitoring the mosaic</li> </ul>
Brazil	South Amazon Mosaic (Meridional Amazon Mosaic)	Seeks to maintain and strengthen the cultural use and management regulation systems of the region developed by local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated conservation strategy to face the strong pressures from the expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier and illegal lumber exploitation</li> <li>• Mobilization of indigenous lands in the region to support the mosaic's integrated management</li> <li>• The mosaic's integrated planning: Strategic plan that seeks to strengthen the joint regional identity that defines the conservation objectives attuned to that of sustainable development</li> </ul>
Colombia	Connectivity of the Andino Orito – Churumbelos – Doña Juana – Alto Fragua – Guácharos corridor		This corridor shows progress in implementing a short-term work plan that is fundamentally focused on exchanging experiences and strengthening the skills of the work teams
	La Paya – Chiribiquete Connectivity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processes for declaring regional protected areas in the lower río Caguán</li> <li>• Expansion of Chiribiquete NNP</li> </ul>
	Connectivity between Serranía de Chiribiquete NNP and Sierra de la Macarena	Governance mechanism: Special Management Areas	Processes for declaring the regional protected areas and expanding Chiribiquete NNP are progressing to improve connectivity
	Connectivity between Serranía de Chiribiquete NNP, Nukak NNP and the maintenance of forests in the Miraflores – Carurú – Pacoa area		A land-use planning initiative is progressing for the Miraflores municipality
	Connectivity and functioning of the natural land and river systems associated with the transition area between jungle and savannah (Orinoco / Amazon Regions)		Proposal to declare national protected area in the transitional jungles in Canaribo (Orinoco / Amazon Region transition)
Ecuador*	Llanganates – Sangay Wildlife Corridor		The corridor is within the landscapes prioritized by the National Biodiversity Department's "Landscape Management Focus Development in the National Protected Area System of Ecuador to improve the conservation of globally endangered wildlife species" Project
	Pañacocha Biological Corridor proposal		The corridor is within the landscapes prioritized by the National Biodiversity Department's "Landscape Management Focus Development in the National Protected Area System of Ecuador to improve the conservation of globally endangered wildlife species" Project
	Antisana – Cayambe Coca – Sumaco Corridor		The corridor is within the landscapes prioritized by the National Biodiversity Department's "Landscape Management Focus Development in the National Protected Area System of Ecuador to improve the conservation of globally endangered wildlife species" Project

Ecuador*	Antisana – Llanganates Wildlife Corridor		The corridor is within the landscapes prioritized by the National Biodiversity Department's "Landscape Management Focus Development in the National Protected Area System of Ecuador to improve the conservation of globally endangered wildlife species" Project
	Podocarpus – Yacuambi Corridor		The corridor is within the landscapes prioritized by the National Biodiversity Department's "Landscape Management Focus Development in the National Protected Area System of Ecuador to improve the conservation of globally endangered wildlife species" Project
	Sangay – Podocarpus Conservation Corridor		The corridor is being strengthened by means of designating five Municipal and Provincial Environmental Conservation Areas (AECM, AECP) created by legal instruments on the level of regional governments (AECM Tinajillas río Gualaceño, AECM Runahurco, AECM Riberas del Zamora, AECP El Cóndor, AECM Yacuambi), the same ones in the process to obtain declarations as Protected Areas of the National System of Protected Areas (NSPA) within the subsystem of Decentralized Autonomous Governments (DAG)
Peru	Río Abiseo National Park - Cordillera Azul National Park - Alto Mayo Protection Forest		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting Regional Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Preparing connectivity indicators</li> </ul>
Suriname	South Suriname Conservation Corridor Project		In 2015, the Trio and Wayana indigenous communities, in partnership with NGOs (WWF Guyana and CI Suriname), began the project for the cultural conservation of forests and wetlands of south Suriname as part of the Amazon Biome. The project partners worked on the governance structure in 2017. As a result of the project, 72,000 km <sup>2</sup> of pristine tropical wet forest is expected to be conserved.

\* For Ecuador, the new Organic Code on the Environment (OCE), published by means of Official Record No. 983 of 12/04/2017 will come into effect as of one year after its publication in the R.O. Art. 56 recognizes connectivity corridors as a type of special area for the conservation of biodiversity.

Source: Technical delegates of the Conservation Opportunities and Climate Change Thematic Group – IAPA Project

Table 5, on its part, shows the progress reported for the transboundary connectivity initiatives. It is worth mentioning that some of the initiatives reported in the 2011 – 2015 progress report were omitted, since no kind of progress was recorded.<sup>8</sup>

**Table 5. Progress in implementing transnational corridors in the Amazon Biome**

Countries	Transnational Connectivity Initiative	2011 - 2015 Description	2016 - 2017 Description
Peru – Bolivia	Vilcabamba – Amoro Ashaninka Communal Reserve, Otishi National Park, Ashaninka Communal Reserve, Megantoni National Sanctuary, Manu National Park, Amarakaeri Communal Reserve, Tambopata National Reserve and Bahujá Sonene National Park – Madidi, Pilon Laja, Carrasco and Amoro	At the present time, the corridors lack a legal basis in Bolivian regulations	The delegates mention that there is still no clear legal basis. However, there has been progress in coordination. A work and monitoring plan has been generated.

8. Itenez- Guaporé Corridor (Brazil-Bolivia)  
 Río Abiseo National Park, - Ichigkat Muja Cordillera del Cóndor National Park – Cutucú (Ecuador – Perú) Conservation Corridor  
 Guiana Amazonian Park – Montanhas do Tumucumaque National Park (French Guiana – Brasil)  
 Regional Natural Park of French Guiana – Cabo Orange National Park (French Guiana – Brasil)

<b>Colombia – Brazil</b>	On the plateau: the closure of the deforestation frontier by structuring towards conservation of the Type A Forest Reserve North of the Mirití-Paraná Preserve adjacent to Serranía de Chiribiquete NNP, Yaigojé Apaporis NNP and Preserve, and Cahuarí NNP and the northern sector of Río Puré NNP (Colombia) and Brazil	Seeks to maintain and strengthen the cultural use and management regulation systems of the region developed by local communities	Corridor linked to a binational initiative for this sector's cultural conservation. Colombia reported that two technical reports have been generated: one on cultural cartography and another on participative methodologies. The project in Colombia was being implemented by the Gaia Foundation, Tropembo Colombia and the Ministry of Culture. This project was concluded in January, 2017. The strategic partner in Brazil was FUNAI. To continue with the objectives, goals were included in the Triple A Corridor proposal (Andes – Amazon – Atlántico), led by the Gaia Foundation and the Ministry of Environment.
<b>Colombia – Peru – Ecuador</b>	Trinational Conservation and Sustainable Development Program: La Paya NNP (422,000 ha.) (Colombia) – Güeppi NP – Sekime (625,971 ha.), Airo MYP (247,887.59 ha.) and Huimeki Communal Reserves (141,234.46 ha.) (Peru) and the Cuyabeno Fauna Production Reserve (594.950 ha.) (Ecuador)	Memorandum of Operational Understanding, executed projects, IAPA Project landscape.	Progress was made in structuring a project profile draft for the Trinational program, which is aimed at seeking and managing international cooperation resources that contribute to implementing the Program's action plan. In the framework of the Northern Landscape Work Plan of the IAPA Project, the ToR's structuring and publication was supported to carry out the analysis of the PA's formation in the tri-border region's land-use planning. In turn, the technical consensus between the Technical committee members and the representatives of the IAPA project was facilitated to define the route for implementing the other activities of the work plan, namely: 1) An analysis of tourism in the Program, 2) Training on governance topics, 3) Carrying out a sectoral dialogue on sustainable productive systems
<b>Peru – Brazil</b>	Purús Communal Reserve, Alto Purús National Park and Sierra del Divisor National Park - Indigenous land, "Kampa e Isolados do Rio Envira" and "Riozinho do Alto Envira"		The IAPA project is carrying out actions in Purús and Alto Purús

<b>Ecuador – Colombia</b>	Binational connectivity proposal in the Cofán region		Is still a proposal. It must enter between both countries' Foreign Affairs commitments. The initiative began due to the Cofán people of Ecuador's initiative. Colombia is also interested due to its relationship with Orito Park. In accordance with information reported by Colombia, the indigenous organizations (ASMIK in Colombia) and organizations in Ecuador that manage the Cofán Bermejo reserve, are progressing in a work plan proposal, for which they have exchanged communications with respect to how to address the corridor proposal for the Cofán region.
<b>Venezuela - Brazil</b>	Serranía La Neblina National Park (Venezuela) Pico Da Neblina National Park, (Brazil)		A diagnosis document of the current situation of the Monument is being prepared to project an investment and conservation needs model.
<b>Venezuela – Brazil</b>	Agreement proposal for jointly managing the summit of Roraima belonging to Canaima, Do Monte Roraima and Cadenas de Tepuyes Orientales National Parks	Work table: ICMBio of Brazil and INPARQUES of Venezuela	No joint significant progress has been recorded for this initiative. Venezuela is currently in the process of preparing a Zoning Plan and Use Regulations for the Eastern Tepuyes Chain. Once the proposal is concluded, proceedings will be carried out to begin the transboundary management plan.
<b>Bolivia – Brasil - Peru</b>	Manuripi National Amazon Wildlife Reserve, the Brazilian protected areas, Chandless Sate Park and Cazumbá - Iracema Extractive Reserve, and the Peruvian protected areas, Alto Purús National Park and Purús Communal Reserve	IAPA project landscape applying environmental, climatic, sociocultural, political and financial criteria	Progress is reported regarding the agreement between the action plan's parties and its route of implementation. The revision of the land use planning tools and their link to protected areas begun. The first training module on governance begun.

Source: Technical delegates of the Conservation Opportunities and Climate Change Thematic Group – IAPA Project



**Objective 1.4. - To substantially improve the planning and management of protected areas based on the site**

The goal of this objective is for all protected areas to have effective management based on participative and scientifically established site planning processes to which objectives, goals, management strategies and clear monitoring programs for biological diversity may be incorporated, supported by existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with the direct interested parties' intervention (SCBD, 2004).

There are two activities suggested for this goal in which some progress has been reported:

- Integrating climate change adaptation measures to planning protected areas, management strategies and designing protected area systems
- Preparing or updating strategic management plans for protected areas

Regarding the first activity, Colombia reported progress in the direct analysis of climate change and the protected areas' contributions to climatic conditions where the communities lie. To do so, the PABAT (Protected Areas Benefits Assessment Tool) has been implemented. The tool seeks to see what benefits the communities receive (internally and externally) from the protected area: water, climate impacts, places with unique

beauty, culturally important areas, benefits for tourism and recreation, education, traditional knowledge, crop impacts (in the area of influence) and nature conservation. Two pilot exercises have been implemented in the country to validate this tool: (1) Alto Fragua as a protected area, located in the Amazon region and (2) Nevados and Otún, with a basin analysis.

With respect to the second activity, the country is working on updating the protected area management plans, which include climate change and risk analysis variables.

Furthermore, within the framework of the UNFCCC's 21st Conference of the Parties, 18 of Redparques' member countries, including the eight Amazon countries and French Guiana, adopted a Declaration in which the protected areas' role as natural solutions to climate change is recognized. In this Declaration, the countries offered to intensify and improve the establishment, management and design of their protected areas, incorporating climate change criteria and calling for recognizing protected areas as efficient strategies for facing climate change in the discussions and commitments within the UN's climate regime.

**Element 2**  
Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing

Within the activities contemplated in the PoWPA is establishing institutional policies and mechanisms with full participation from indigenous and local communities to facilitate the legal recognition and efficient management of the areas conserved by indigenous and local communities in a way that is consistent

This element is made up of two objectives that jointly seek to establish equitable participation mechanisms, with full and efficient participation from indigenous and local communities.

The progress reported made by the technical delegates of the biome's countries during the workshop carried out in July, 2017 in the city of Cobija (Bolivia) is described below.

**Objective 2.1. - To promote equity and benefit sharing**

with the objectives of conserving both biological diversity and indigenous and local communities' knowledge, innovation and practices (SCBD, 2004).

The regional progress report for the PoWPA's implementation in the Amazon Biome (2011-2015) demonstrated significant progress in generating new and diverse legal frameworks that seek to improve the participation conditions of indigenous and local communities. As of the date of this report, 28 legal frameworks and 22 institutional mechanisms were identified.

Table 6 presents the progress that refers to the legal and institutional frameworks of the Amazon Biome's countries as reported by the technical delegates during the workshop carried out in Cobija in July, 2017.

**Table 6. Progress on legal and institutional frameworks of the Amazon Biome's countries**

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS*		
Country/ Region	2011 – 2015 Report	2016 – 2017 Progress
Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected area regulations</li> <li>• 3 legal mechanisms</li> <li>• 3 institutional mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of Law 300: the Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Living Well.</li> </ul>
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 legal frameworks</li> <li>• 5 institutional frameworks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accompaniment in defining Ancestral Indigenous Peoples' (AIP) public policy</li> <li>• Participation in the elaboration of the sacred site protection Policy</li> <li>• Resolution proposal for National Natural Parks protecting AIP, as an assurance measure</li> </ul>
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 legal frameworks</li> <li>• 4 institutional frameworks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environmental Code will come into effect in 2018</li> <li>• The National Protected Area System's Strategic Plan will be updated in 2018</li> </ul>
French Guiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 legal framework</li> <li>• 2 institutional frameworks (regional councils and committees), both to be approved in 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Law on Biodiversity approved</li> <li>• Creation of a French biodiversity agency</li> </ul>
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 legal frameworks</li> <li>• 3 institutional frameworks</li> </ul>	The institutional framework for managing communal reserves has been developed, which is based on developing the management model in which the purpose and guiding framework for developing co-management (State and community) is defined
Venezuela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 legal mechanisms</li> <li>• 3 institutional frameworks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of one new protected area was reported (Caura NP)</li> </ul>

\* No progress was reported for Brazil, Guyana and Suriname  
Source: Technical delegates of the Governance Thematic Group – IAPA Project

In relation to the Benefit sharing, equity and distribution activity during the 2011 – 2015 progress report, a large challenge was evident in defining concrete mechanisms that could be aimed at this objective's goal posed by the PoWPA. Significant progress in establishing concrete mechanisms can be observed in the progress reported for countries in 2016 – 2017. Such is the case for Bolivia, which reports generating administrative resolutions that will allow charging for tourism and the exploitation of natural resources, with a percentage destined

to the protected area and the communities that inhabit it. However, generating efforts that allow appropriately reporting the real benefit that communities receive compared to the goods and services the protected areas provide is still required.

Table 7 shows the progress reported by the biome's countries with respect to this activity.

**Table 7. Amazon countries' progress in benefit sharing, equity and distribution**

BENEFIT SHARING, EQUITY AND DISTRIBUTION*		
Country/ Region	2011 - 2015 Report	Avance 2016-2017
Bolivia	Planned legal provisions, without concrete guarantees to date	Administrative resolutions for the system to charge for tourism and the exploitation of natural resources that allow allocating a percentage to the protected area and a social fund for the community.
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■Federal Law 13123</li> <li>■Bolsa Verde program for families in Extractive Reserves</li> </ul>	A new law: Federal Decree No. 8772 of May 11, 2016, which regulates Law No. 13123 of May 20, 2015, which discusses access to genetic heritage, protection and accession related to traditional knowledge, distributing benefits for conservation and sustainably using biodiversity.
Colombia	1 law on requesting access to genetic resources, which is mentioned in the Decree that created the NNPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■5 coordinating spaces with indigenous peoples for decision-making regarding protected areas management that are implementing the sustainable productive alternatives strategy through the European Union's program.</li> <li>■Financial sustainability strategy on the level of the Amazon Regional Department (ARD). In construction: definition of management models.</li> </ul>
Ecuador		Ecuador ratified the Nagoya Protocol in August, 2017, and became a party in December, 2017
French Guiana	Mainly indirect financial benefits	Implementation of a committee on access to and participation in benefits that provides notification regarding each project in the national park that implies access to genetic resources or using traditional knowledge.
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■Rights through timeshare, concession and co-management contracts</li> <li>■Was the first country in the biome to ratify the Nagoya Protocol</li> </ul>	Participation on the level of the SERNANP as part of the actions that lead the Ministry of Environment
Venezuela	Generating income through socially owned enterprises, financing to concession holders, training on socio-environmental knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■The formation of the National Investigation and Environmental Follow-up Network and technical training (76 people)</li> <li>■The formation of the Service Provider Movement to improve tourism (546 providers)</li> </ul>

\* No progress was reported for Guyana and Suriname  
Source: Technical delegates of the Governance Thematic Group – IAPA Project

In accordance with the IUCN, the shared-governance of border management implies formal agreements between one or more sovereign States or regions (IUCN, 2014<sup>9</sup>). Regarding this activity, some progress related to establishing action plans was reported, as in the case of the Northern Landscape (Trinational Program: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) and the Southern Landscape (Bolivia, Brazil, Peru), which are activities backed by the IAPA Project.

Specifically in the Southern Landscape the IAPA Project, alongside the five protected areas' managers, supports the definition of the governance structure and the legal analysis for its implementation.

In relation to the Guianan Shield Initiative, a workshop was carried out in French Guiana in 2016 with the managers of the Guianan Shield's protected areas (Guyana,

French Guiana, Suriname, Brazil and Colombia).

The project called RENFORESAP, which seeks to promote technical cooperation and dialogue between the protected areas of the Guianan Shield was developed in September, 2017. The project will be implemented between 2018 and 2020.

**Objective 2.2. -To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders**

The goal of this objective is to enhance and strengthen the full and efficient participation of the indigenous and local communities, fully respecting their rights and recognizing their responsibilities in accordance with applicable national laws and international obligations. It also includes the participation of other pertinent stakeholders interested in managing the existing protected areas and creating and managing new protected areas (SCBD, 2004).

Table 8 shows the progress of the Amazon Biome's countries in two aspects: participation and decision-making.

**Table 8. Progress of the Amazon Biome's countries in participation and decision-making**

Country/ Region	Aspect	2011 - 2015 Report	2016 – 2017 Progress+
Bolivia	Participation and decision-making	Management and Shared-Governance Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 management committees working in 22 national protected areas</li> <li>• Administrative resolution for recognizing social actors</li> <li>• Shared management constitutionalized in Original Peasant Indigenous Territories (OPIT)</li> </ul>
	Prior consultation	Binding by Supreme Decree	Exercising the right to prior consultation in natural resource utilization or infrastructure projects
Brazil*	Prior consultation	No legal mechanism	The National System of Conservation Units made prior consultation obligatory for creating all categories of conservation units, excluding the biological reserves and ecological stations. Federal Law No. 9985, which established the National System of Conservation Units, and Federal Decree No. 4340, which regulates said Law's articles, specify the legal instrument of public consultation. When a proposal to create a conservation unit affects indigenous communities, the government follows what the International Labour Organization (ILO) advocates for in Convention number 169, in which indigenous peoples' rights to be consulted freely and informedly before making decisions that could affect their assets or rights must be respected.
Colombia	Participation and decision-making	Social Participation Policy is implemented	In the Amazon's case, there are 12 agreements with indigenous communities or peoples, where there are authorities for decision-making; there is a Special Management Regime that has mechanisms, principles and strategies that account for its implementation and efficiency

9. IUCN – Fundación Betty Gordon and Moore. (2014). Memoria del Taller Regional "Amazonía más allá de las fronteras: Lecciones aprendidas"

	Prior consultation	Consultations and/ or discussions are carried out in all declaration or expansion processes	Application of the fundamental right to prior consultation for expansions, as in the case of the expansion of the northern sector of Chiribiquete NNP: there is openness with the Itilla reserve; the agreements of the first expansions have been followed up on alongside the Ministry of the Interior as the guarantor
<b>Ecuador**</b>	Participation and support for managing protected areas	Protected area management committees, community management plans, utilization agreements and natural resource management with ancestral communities	Guidelines for preparing community management plans were established. The Organic Code on the Environment establishes important participation aspects that must be regulated in 2018, when it comes into effect
<b>French Guiana**</b>	Participation and decision-making	General law and specific guidelines	A water and biodiversity committee was established in French Guiana in September, 2017.
<b>Peru</b>	Participation and decision-making	Management committees, special regimes for communal reserves, management contract implementers, monitoring committees	In 2016, the functioning of management committees was ordered and innovated. The management model for communal reserves was built with local participation (indigenous people - the state) and the functioning of the management contracts was defined with NGO's and with the comunal reserves, especially with respect to the follow-up and monitoring mechanisms. The monitoring committees have had formal mechanisms for recognition and functioning since 2016. It is likewise for the issue of community, national student and foreign volunteering. At this moment, one of the most innovative mechanisms associated with the conservation agreements is being regulated.
	Prior consultation	Applicable to indigenous peoples	It is developed normally in the processes for categorizing natural protected areas and internally zoning the areas, for which reason it has become a common practice with a public budget and that of the cooperation
<b>Venezuela</b>	Participation and decision-making	Senior entity for comprehensively managing the System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation of the Park Ranger Civil Corps as a State Entity for Environmental Security.</li> <li>Formation of 6 permanent management tables</li> </ul>
	Prior consultation	Applicable to indigenous people and is binding	Preparation and consultation for a Zoning and Use Regulation Plan for Canaima NP.

\* No progress was reported for the participation and decision-making aspect  
 \*\*No progress was reported for the prior consultation aspect  
 \* No progress was reported for Guyana and Suriname  
 Source: Technical delegates of the Governance Thematic Group – IAPA Project

The aspect of land ownership is still viewed as one of the most conflictive elements. While some progress was reported in solving this conflict, there were also some setbacks, as is the case with Brazil. Table 9 presents the 2016 - 2017 progress reported by the Amazon Biome's countries.

**Table 9. Progress of the biome's countries regarding land ownership**

LAND OWNERSHIP*		
Country/ Region	2011 - 2015 Report	2016 - 2017 Progress
Bolivia	The State guarantees the right to land ownership to peasant and indigenous communities	SERNAP – National Agrarian Reform Institute agreement – for disencumbering government-owned lands in protected areas - information system
Brazil	Dialogues are progressing, but there is no legal recognition of land that is not indigenous	In accordance with Judgement 001/2017 / GAB / CGU / AGU, 748 indigenous land demarcation processes that are in effect in Brazil must be discontinued. The only areas that can be claimed are those that were already occupied on the date the Federal Constitution was enacted (05.10.1988)
Colombia	Reserves are respected in their autonomy for utilization, which is regulated by means of Special Management Regimes when there are overlaps	There is a national board and local boards for dealing with the issue of use and occupation of protected areas by farmer communities. They seek to have agreements based on the scopes allowed by constitutional laws.
Ecuador	Organic law on land and ancestral territories of 2012; 2017 Organic Code on the Environment, April 2018 term	A technical regulation proposal for adjudicating land in protected areas was begun to be prepared in 2017 by the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador
Peru	Creating a Single Registry of protected areas and disencumbrance processes	The National Protected Areas are in the process of being subscribed. At the same time, environmental burdens are being recorded in the registry card of the properties that are within the protected areas. Furthermore, the physical disencumbrance gaps are being closed (installing landmarks and other signage to identify and recognize the limits of the protected areas). In the case of property inside the areas, the state recognizes their rights.
Venezuela	The rights of ancestral communities to regulated activities and utilization	Indigenous demarcation proposals

\* No progress was reported for French Guiana, Guyana and Suriname  
 Source: Technical delegates of the Governance Thematic Group – IAPA Project

Furthermore, the diversification of the types of governance in managing protected areas is evident, which leads to shared management processes between the

State and indigenous and local communities. Table 10 shows the progress of the biome's countries regarding the forms of governing protected areas.<sup>10</sup>

10. The types of governance are (Borrini-Feyerabend et al., 2014):

- A – Governance by the Government
- B – Shared governance
- C – Private governance
- D – Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities

**Tabla 10. Formas de gobernanza identificadas en áreas protegidas del bioma amazónico**

FORMS OF GOVERNANCE IN PROTECTED AREAS*		
Country/ Region	2011 - 2015 Report	2016 - 2017 Progress
Bolivia	Two types are recognized: A and D	Type B is recognized
Colombia	Carried out diagnoses and discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint construction of the Special Management Regime of Apaporis NNP, own research, joint workshops</li> <li>Political agreements in La Paya NNP with three indigenous territories</li> <li>Political agreement indigenous council of San Martino in Amacayacu NNP</li> <li>Prior consultation process for expanding the northern sector of Chiribiquete NNP and consultation for opening the Itilla reserve. Agreements are hoped to be made.</li> <li>First Amazon Regional Council on the issue of overlapped areas was carried out. The issue of indigenous community areas for the Amazon was agreed to be discussed.</li> </ul>
Ecuador	The law recognizes the 4 types of governance and there are subsystems for each one. Until now, there are only protected areas declared in cases A, B and D	The environmental code and constitution recognize the NSPA's subsystems, which include 4 types of governance. The MEE carried out an analysis to include shared governance criteria in the Organic Code on the Environment's regulation.
Peru	A, B, C and D are recognized (D is an incipient, "complementary" process and is reported based on data from Protected Areas, but not in the national official matrix)	They are recognized in the communal reserves (category VI) as shared governance mechanisms between indigenous organizations and the state. Their management model has been built with them.
Venezuela	Only type A is recognized by the efficient mechanisms	The existence of type B Governance has been determined in the Biome, only Governance with Communities.

\* No progress was reported for Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana and Suriname  
Source: Technical delegates of the Governance Thematic Group – IAPA Project

In order to strengthen the participation of various actors involved in protected areas governance with a landscape perspective, on-site workshops have been carried out on a landscape scale (Northern<sup>11</sup> and Southern<sup>12</sup> Landscapes) with the IAPA Project's support, in which the following elements were addressed: (i) analyzing the current and desired situation regarding participation in the management models of the protected areas of the Northern and Southern landscapes; (ii) the meaning of

co-managing and evaluating existing opportunities in both landscapes' protected areas to promote and integrate them and (iii) measures for attending to transcendental governance issues in both landscapes' protected areas. This training has been aimed at protected area officials, government officials and local communities involved in managing protected areas.

11. The Northern Landscape is located on the border between Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.  
12. The Southern Landscape is located on the border between Bolivia, Brazil and Peru.



**Objective 3.4. – To guarantee the financial sustainability of the protected areas and national and regional protected area systems**

Even though no information related to the budgets destined to the conservation and efficient management of national protected area systems was requested, the technical delegates of the Financial Sustainability Thematic Group reported great progress in identifying and implementing traditional and innovative financing mechanisms that will allow reducing the financing breach of protected area systems. Moreover, some countries reported progress in restructuring Permanent Financing Funds that seek for the processes of the National Protected Area Systems of the biome's countries to be sustainable.

**Bolivia** continues with resource collection processes through international cooperation, and has begun to rethink financial sustainability from a national perspective (on a systemic level) instead of on an individual scale (by protected area). It is also seeking to replicate in other protected areas what was achieved in the Manuripi National Amazon Wildlife Reserve. This Reserve has seen successful results by encouraging local communities to sustainably extract chestnuts, asaí and paiche, as well as because of the Tourism Fee System (SISCO).

**Brazil**, on its part, is showing progress in updating the tool that will allow carrying out the financial breach analysis, which includes additional variable that the ARPA did not contemplate. This tool is expected to allow considering the cost analysis on the effective management in protected areas and monitoring the effective management in protected areas and to not only consider the ARPA program's conservation goals, but also each protected area's management objectives. This will allow planning to be carried out in a way that is more proximal to the areas' reality.

In parallel, a second tool is being developed that is aimed at financially modeling the required resources for implementing the actions identified with the first tool. These two tools are being developed with international donations from GEF, Deutsche Bank and the Amazon Sustain-

able Landscapes Program.

As part of the identified financial mechanisms, Brazil is working on specific criteria for the Tax on the Circulation of Goods or Services (Ecological ICMS) so that the protected areas can receive these resources directly. The laws for water payments are sought to be improved for those financial resources to reach the protected areas. One of the innovative mechanisms that is being explored are green lot-

teries, for part of the resources collected by government lotteries to be targeted for protected areas.

**Colombia**, on its part, is currently working on redesigning the financial instruments and mechanisms that allow generating resources for the system's sustainability, as is the case of payments for environmental services, corporate social responsibility, 1% compensations and investments, payment mechanisms, and others. In addition, in order to ensure the permanence of the National Protected Area System's Processes, the country is preparing and designing the Project Finance for Permanence (PFP) called "Heritage Colombia (HECO)." This project seeks to ensure institutional changes and commitments and the full financing that is necessary for the long-term conservation and financing of 20 million hectares, which represents 10% of the country's territory. It will be done with a unique effort, by increasing coverage, efficient management and governance of the National Protected Area System of Colombia and other complementary conservation strategies in sustainable landscapes, such as spaces for inclusion and the construction of peace, generating opportunities for human well-being and development in the context of climate change. In this sense, HECO has three goals:

- Increase surface area: 3.5 million new hectares will be incorporate into the National System of Protected Areas by year 4. By year 8, the functional mana-



gement and operational level of these new hectares will be ensured, as well as those recently declared protected areas, contributing to the national and regional conservation, climate change and sustainable development vision and goals.

- **Improve efficient management:** By year 10, at least 14 million hectares of the National System of Protected Areas will increase their management and operational levels, contributing with achieving efficient management.
- **Increase governance:** By year 16, 9 conservation landscapes will be comprehensively and adaptively managed so that they contribute to preserving biological diversity and providing and using ecosystem services in favor of social well-being (two in the Amazon region: Corazón Amazonía and Piedemonte Amazónico).

In its financial gap analysis, **Ecuador** identified that it accounts for 48% of the resources originating only from taxes. In order to reduce the gap, the country has worked on identifying financing mechanisms that are both traditional (international cooperation, rates, fees and public funds) and innovative (cause marketing: volunteering, social responsibility), that contribute to reducing personnel costs and productive community models through the bioeconomy, which are tools for improving the quality of life of the communities and generating fair and equitable distribution of benefits from the protected areas.

There is also a series of financing mechanisms whose implementation is being evaluated, since changes to regulations would be required to do so. Within these mechanisms are: environmental service valuation, biodiversity management and tourism (tourism taxes and entry fees).

**Peru** is developing a permanence initiative thought out to initially work with national protected areas. Even though the SERNANP's public budget has increased in the last few years, said increase has not been enough, for which reasons a clear financial gap has been identified. The financial model therefore seeks to cover this gap for the conservation of these spaces, generating greater benefits that will consolidate management for these protected areas' permanent conservation. It is under this context that the Patrimonio de Peru initiative was developed, whose objective is for the State to efficiently manage the National System of Protected Areas (SINANPE) through their financial sustainability and whose scope will be the 70 national protected areas for a 15 year period. The first phase (10 years) is set to

begin with the 38 protected areas in the Amazon Biome, which cover 83% of the Peruvian territory.

The Program is currently in its design stage and beginning negotiations. The identified challenges are related to the visibility of the benefits that the protected areas provide, the feasibility of mechanisms that work optimally, making all existing opportunities visible and coordinating interventions.

In terms of the biome, the Financing and Financial Sustainability Strategy for the Amazon Vision was prepared in the framework of the IAPA Project, which seeks to support conservation efforts with respect to the ecosystems in the region's protected areas, improving their management practices and contributing to achieving the PoWPA objectives adopted by the Vision. National instruments are not expected to be replaced with this strategy. Instead, it will gather and guide actions in the biome.

In accordance with the analysis presented in the Strategy, the main challenges that the biome's protected area systems face in terms of financial sustainability focus on: (i) identifying and using other non-traditional financing sources and mechanisms that have the potential to leverage investments for conservation; (ii) strengthening the existing sources of income and (iii) improving cost, expense and income management activities. That is how the country seeks to provide the basic necessary tools to approach these challenges through the strategy, focusing on the first two areas of action.

The fact that the mechanisms in Figure 3 are those in which it is recommended to act first and foremost in order to obtain a greater impact in terms of financial sustainability in the biome was established by means of a prioritization exercise carried out with the technical delegates of the protected areas' subsystems (Sao Paulo, 2017).

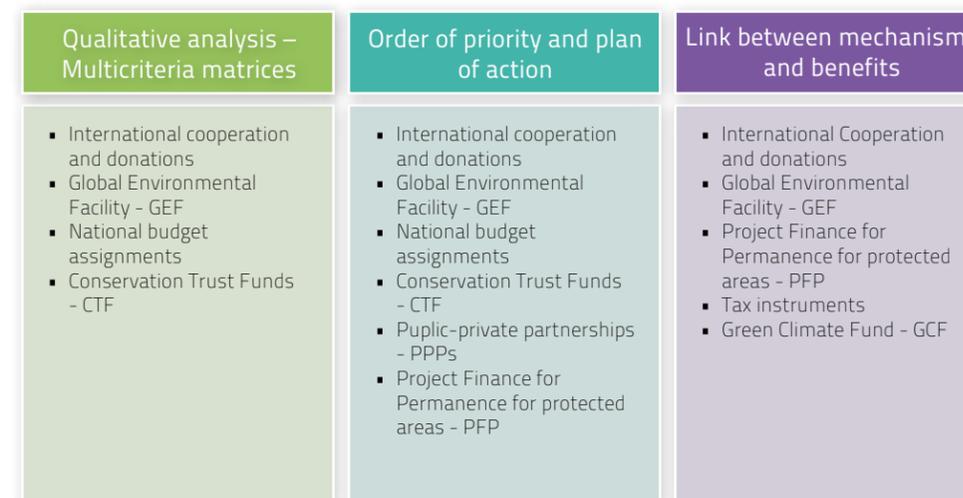
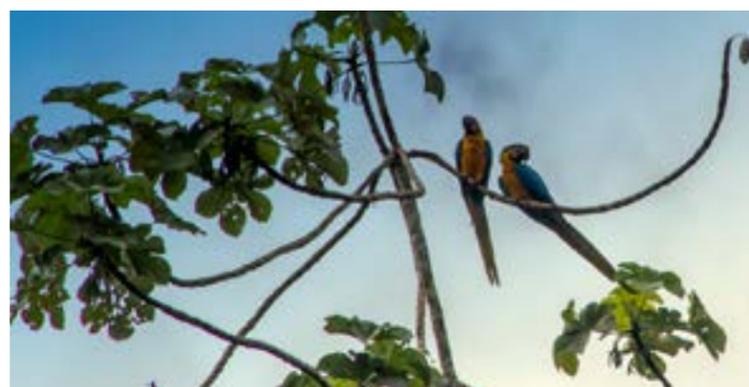


Figure 3. Financial mechanisms prioritized in the biome

Source: Preliminary Financing and Financial Sustainability Strategy Document (IAPA – WWF Project, 2017)

Now, as of the cut-off date of this report, the Financing and Investment Plan of the Amazon Vision and its Action Plan were being prepared, for which reason the exercise for integrating this strategy with the costing and investment needs determined for each one of the prioritized focus groups or clusters' macro activities for collecting funds is being carried out: (i) Improving the conservation spaces' efficient management and representativity; (ii) challenges and opportunities for sustainable development; and (iii) strengthening the governance of protected areas, respecting traditional knowledge and cultures, which are specified in the PoWPA's Strategic Plan chapter.

Finally, an exercise was carried out at a landscape scale that allowed identifying the opportunities to implement innovative financing and sustainability mechanisms, with a transboundary focus. Non-timber products and tourism were identified through this exercise as community-based initiatives that could contribute to the financial sustainability of the landscapes' protected areas channeled as of rate, permit, operation patent and concession payments. Now, it is important to mention that the success of these kinds of community-based initiatives depends on numerous key actors' involvement, the development of local communities, information and experience exchange, better cooperation practices and transboundary conservation (IAPA Project - IUCN, 2018).



## Element 4

Standards, assessment and monitoring

### Objective 4.2. – To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management

In accordance with what was reported in the 2011 - 2015 regional PoWPA progress report for the Amazon Biome, the biome's countries show significant progress in adopting methods, standards, criteria and indicators for measuring the effective management and evaluations have been advanced in more than 60% of the protected areas for 7 of the 8 countries and the territory in the biome.

When it comes to countries, little progress was reported for the 2016 - 2017 period. **Colombia** reported progress in the direct analysis of climate change and the protected areas' contribution to climatic conditions where the communities lie. Two pilot exercises are being implemented: (1) Alto Fragua as a protected area and (2) Nevados and Otún, with a basin analysis. Moreover, the management effectiveness analysis for the entire NSPA and the update process for the management plans of the protected areas will be implemented in 2017.

The **Guiana** Amazonian Park has activated an evaluation strategy for its action plans established with each city. It allows for precise feedback on specific projects.

**Peru** is developing the PAIS (Protected Area Information System), which has information related to administrative and geographic conservation. Management effectiveness is also in this system, reason why everything is connected. This was developed thinking of making the information management and report automation processes more efficient.

As for the biome, the IAPA Project is working on preparing the Effective Management Protocol for the Amazon Biome, whose objective is to provide the guidelines for interpreting the variables of the various tools applied in each one of the region's countries, as well as reference indicators that contain the elements that are common to Amazon countries, under the premise of a common language that allows analyzing how protected areas contribute to the biome's conservation. The protocol incorporates the following topics:

- An analysis of the protected areas' state of conservation
- Compliance with the protected areas' conservation objectives
- Governance

- An evaluation of socio-environmental impacts
- Climate change
- Management programs
- The protected areas' contributions to biome conservation

Each one of the topics has compliance indicators that were validated by the technical delegates of the Management Effectiveness Thematic Group.

The Protocol will be applied on land through two pilot exercises, for which reason two landscapes prioritized by the IAPA project have been selected: The Sustainable Use and Conservation Corridor of the Río Putumayo basin (Ecuador – Peru – Colombia) and the triple border between Bolivia, Brazil and Peru (Ucayali / Madre de Dios – Acre – Pando).

The importance of the Biome Management Effectiveness Protocol lies in strengthening the work between Amazon countries, contributing regionally focused data of the biome's state and management. At the same time, it will allow representing the protected areas' role in terms of conservation and effective management and its impact on the Amazon Biome.

# CHAPTER 2.

## THE PoWPA'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan seeks to guide the efficient implementation of the PoWPA according to strategic priorities and decisions, with a 5-year outlook (2018 – 2022), in the framework of REDPARQUES' Amazon Vision. It is important to highlight that the actions and activities agreed upon with the biome's countries were collected for building the Strategic Plan and that they are laid out in the PoWPA's Action Plan for the 2016 – 2020 period.

Three clusters were defined through a review of the PoWPA's Action Plan with the technical delegates of the IAPA Project's financial sustainability thematic group and its subsequent validation with focal points and directors of the National Systems of Protected Areas:



### Improving the effective management and representativity of the conservation spaces:

This cluster maintains the original spirit of achieving systemic homologous work and achieving better ecological representativity of the protected area systems, as well as management effectiveness. It also emphasizes promoting strategies for adapting to climate change. Another element is establishing systems that allow addressing the main threats to the Amazon Biome's protected areas to mitigate them. Strengthening the development and application of inclusive and participatory monitoring systems that guide their adaptive management is projected as part of the management process, as much locally, nationally and systemically.



### The challenges and opportunities of sustainable development:

This cluster focuses on financial aspects and the leading role of protected areas in developing the Amazon Biome, since not only is significant progress in financing the protected areas and their management promoted, but also innovative mechanisms that will allow socially and financially evaluating the protected areas due to the goods and services they provide both inside and outside of their territories.



### Strengthening the governance of protected areas, integrating traditional knowledge and cultures:

This cluster mainly focuses on developing highly participatory systems to socially integrate the management of the Amazon Biome's protected areas in their development proposals and policies. In addition, it is expected to ensure homologous work systems and the development of local, national and regional capacities for managing protected areas, providing mechanisms and conditions for communicating in a technological environment that allows countries and the stakeholders to work together. This cluster must establish the possibilities of adopting the Amazon Vision in each one of the Amazon Biome's countries.

As of the cut-off date of this progress report, the strategic lines, activities, terms and costs of each one of the defined clusters is being determined with the IAPA Project and its partners' support. It will be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation system whose objective is to identify progress and possible sources of obstacles to implementation so that necessary adjustment measure are identified in order to achieve adaptive management. The complete document will be available on Redparques' website ([www.redparques.com](http://www.redparques.com))



# CHAPTER 3.

## CONCLUSIONS, PERSPECTIVES AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE THE PoWPA'S IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH THE AMAZON VISION

By developing this report, it is possible to highlight certain progress and contributions from the 8 countries in the Amazon Biome and the French Guiana territory towards complying with the strategic actions stated in the 2011 - 2015 regional PoWPA progress report. However, certain aspects that were considered in the regional progress report and require coordinated work between the countries under Redparques' leadership still exist.

**Element 1:** Actions for planning, selecting, creating, strengthening and managing protected area systems. Significant progress was identified with the creation of 19 new protected areas (12 in Brazil, 5 in French Guiana, 1 in Ecuador and 1 in Venezuela), going from 1,014 reported areas in 2015 to 1,033 protected areas in 2017. Creating these areas also implied an increase in the area covered by protected areas in the biome, which was 30% in 2015 and 33% by 2017. However, being able to identify those other conservation measure based on areas, which will allow expanding the conserved area within the biome and at the same time contribute to ecological connectivity processes in the nation and landscape, is fundamental.

Now, in relation to strengthening adjacent areas, relevant work for improving aspects related to effective management and operability of these areas was evident as much in the countries as between the countries even though new initiatives were not reported to have been created.

The need to develop concrete regional action plans that allow implementing what was established in the Declaration on Protected Areas and Climate Change adopted by countries in the framework of the COP 21 of the UNFCCC and, in that way, improve planning for protected areas, with Redparques' leadership remains in force.

Furthermore, as is contemplated in the 2011 - 2015 regional PoWPA report, it is necessary to

consolidate a regional criteria standardization exercise for criteria related to coverage, climate vulnerability, deforestation and ecological processes in such a way that a clear perspective on the protected areas' situation and the threats to the biome can be obtained in order to established management strategies beyond the borders.

**Element 2:** Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing. The training processes at a landscape scale, which the IAPA Project has led with the IUCN and Redparques' support, both of whom seek to strengthen and enhance the participation of local actors and interested parties in management and governance of protected areas. Despite the above, it is necessary to continue with actions that allow exchanging experiences and strengthening participation and communication processes with indigenous and afro-descendant communities, as well as other actors involved in creating, managing and planning protected areas.

That being said, the activities in the action plans for this element that are related to the objective of promoting benefit equity and participation are still in effect, for which reason Redparques' management is crucial.

**Element 3:** Enabling activities. The countries have been working on identifying and implementing both traditional and innovative financing

sources and financial mechanisms. The most relevant progress with respect to the biome is the development of the Financing and Financial Sustainability Strategy, which is aligned with the provisions of the strategic action of the 2011 - 2016 regional PoWPA report: "Develop a full regional analysis on financing needs and define and manage a regional financial sustainability strategy for the Amazon Biome's protected areas. The challenge now lies in generating and boosting those spaces for them to lead joint work between the biome's countries, seeking to identify transboundary cooperation opportunities and to monitor existing initiatives.

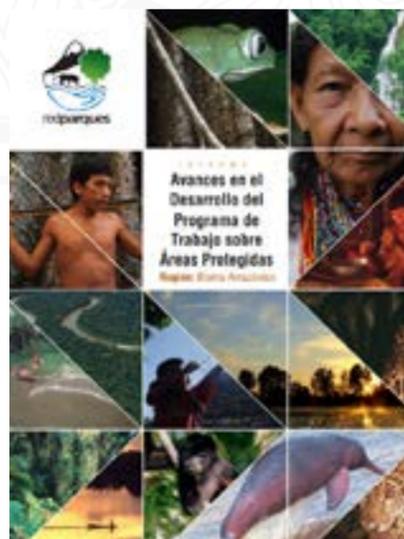
**Element 4:** Standards, assessment and monitoring. The development of the biome Management Effectiveness Protocol, which has been vouched for by means of workshops with Amazon countries and will undoubtedly be a fundamental instrument in planning the subsys-

tems of protected areas with a focus on the biome, stands out. Now, part of the protocol's success is related to the role Redparques must assume for strengthening the application of the methodology defined in the protocol and its respective follow-up.

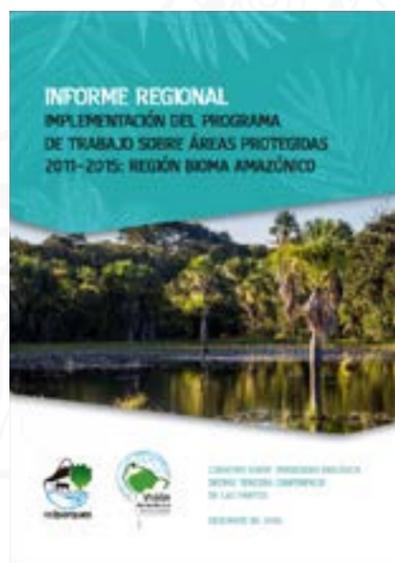
Redparques' leadership and facilitating role related to strengthening and following up on the actions defined in the PoWPA's Strategic Plan is reiterated. At the same time, its role in leading and boosting processes that have been promoted by projects that are in the framework of the Amazon Vision continues to be in effect.



*The 2016 – 2017 Regional Progress Report on the Implementation of the Program of Work on Protected Areas: Amazon Biome Region contains up-dated data on the progress of Amazon countries with respect to strategic topics and its precursors are:*



The 2010 Progress Report on the Development of the Program of Work on Protected Areas Region: Amazon Biome



The 2011 – 2015 Regional Report on the Implementation of the Program of Work on Protected Areas: Amazon Biome Region



IAPA: Integration  
of Amazon  
Protected Areas

Funding



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